Carolina Observer.

IX.—12.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1825. [NO. 428.

ED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
OLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
further orders, and charged accordingly.
o the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

leave this place for the North, on the
st. and my Notes and Accounts will be
hands of F. T. Stanley, who is duly au-
transact business for me, during my ab-
H. G. NELSON.

0, 1825.—27-tf.

To Rent.

on Old Street, near Mrs. Perry's, with a
s Oven: a comfortable little dwelling on
et, and one on Mumford Street. A very
us lease will be given of a handsome
t (Jacob Eddy's,) on Rowan Street. Ap-
J. MAC RAE.

0, 1825.—27-4t.

0 Dollars Reward.

WAY from the subscriber, living in Put-
county, Geo. on the night of the 24th
egro fellows, to wit:
, about five feet ten inches high, black,
and carries himself very steady, about
or forty years of age, no mark recollect-

ON, about five feet ten inches high,
made, aged twenty-five or thirty years,
an ill look, shows the white of his eye
ng at a person, no mark recollected.
AM, a well made fellow, very black, and
smooth face, has a good countenance,
fingers on one of his hands a little
a burn, (I believe his right hand,)
twenty-one years, about five feet ten
nches high.
ES, a well made fellow, about five feet
high, a good countenance and black
; about twenty-one years of age, no
llected. The above four negroes I
John Martin, of Jones county in April
rought them from the City of Washing-
ryland.
slim well made fellow, about six feet
ery pleasant countenance, yellow con-
ed about twenty-two years; no mark re-
I bought him from Messrs. Lewis &
in February last. John came from Ma-
elieve.
on delivering the above said negroes to
eceive the above reward, if taken out
, or fifty dollars if taken and lodged in
and giving me immediate information
can get them, or in proportion for any
m.
VIRGIL H. WALKER.

1825—27-9t

y Dollars Reward.

AY from the subscriber in June last,
gro man DIMBO; he is a native of Af-
aving been brought to America at so
od of his life, his nativity may not be
by his language; he is five feet seven
hes high, quite black, and has remark-
eet and ears, and is marked on the neck
to the custom of his country. It is re-
t he has obtained a free pass, and in-
g as a free man. I will give the above
ken out of the state, and delivered to
r county, near Kinston, or Twenty Dol-
in the state, and secured in any Jail
t him again.
ers in the several towns in this state are
to publish this advertisement three
eir respective papers, and forward their
r payment which shall be promptly at-
If he should be apprehended, the ear-
e information will be thankfully receiv-
JOHN COBB.

unty, July 26, 1825—27-3t

E OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

John Jones and others.
partition of the real estate of Sylvanus Jones.

ing to the court, that Alfred Busby, and Nancy, one of the heirs at law of Syl-, dec. are not inhabitants of this State: hat publication be made in the "Fayette- ver" for six weeks, that unless the and his wife come forward, and shew the contrary at the next Term of said be held for said county, at the court Elizabethtown, on the second Monday orth Monday in September next, that will be heard ex-parte as to them, and ade according to the prayer of said pe-

(From the Minutes.)
THO. BROWN, Clk.

E OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

s vs. John Jones, Jesse Jones, Jonas onathan Deal and wife Anna, Jordan d wife Avey, nd as guardian of Jesse and John Grimsley, minor children of nsley, formerly Jones, James Butts and Charity, and Alfred Busby and wife Nan-

dower in the real estate of Sylvanus Jones.

ing to the court, that Alfred Busby, and Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State: hat publication be made in the "Fay- serve" for three months, that unless e contrary be shewn at the next Term rt, to be held for said county, at the n Elizabethtown, on the second Mon- e fourth Monday in September next, of the petitioner will be granted, and wer be ordered to issue accordingly.

(From the Minutes.)
THO. BROWN, Clk.

elling off at Cost.

ERRY is now selling at cost, her stock de; consisting of a large assortment of Ware, best quality of Liverpool Salt, Bacon, Dry Goods, &c. &c. &c. milies will find it much to their advan- ll at her store, corner of Mr. Eccles'

, 24 June, 1825.—26tf

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be holden at Fayetteville, on Monday the 12th day of September next.

By order, JOHN CRUSOE, Sec'y.

FURTHER NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the dividend of 4 per cent. declared and payable to the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company on the 1st day of October next, will be paid only to persons who appear, by the Books of the Company, to be the owners of the Stock, unless the real owners shall have procured a transfer of the Stock according to the following provisions of the charter, viz. "Section 14th, That it shall and may be lawful for every proprietor to transfer his or her share or shares, by deed executed before two witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution, in the Company's Books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which devise shall also be exhibited to the President and Directors and registered, before the devisee shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from said tolls."

By order, JOHN CRUSOE, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, Aug. 1, 1825—26-6t

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement six weeks, and forward their account to John Crusoe, Treas'r.

Wholesale & Retail DRUG & MEDICINE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AT THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

R. T. GOODWIN has purchased from W. H. Maffett & Co. their Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. and taken the Store formerly occupied by them on Hay Street.—In addition to their Stock he has just received from New York a fresh supply; and intends to keep always on hand a general assortment, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Prescribed Medicines put up carefully and neatly.

Fayetteville, July 5, 1825—22-tf

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the Stand, formerly occupied by Mr. John McArn, on Person Street, a few doors East of the Cape-Fear Bank, and directly opposite to Messrs. Williams & Fenn's. Where he offers for sale at reduced prices—gentlemen's and ladies' Saddles and Bridles, plated and common Harness; together with a general assortment in his line, either at Wholesale or Retail. All orders from the country, shall be promptly attended to, and repairing done at the shortest notice. G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Aug. 4, 1825—26tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

Hezekiah Hough vs. John T. Scott, } Original attachment, levied on 1 Dearborn wagon and harness, and one bedstead, as the property of the defendant.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: *It is therefore ordered, by the court,* That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville "Carolina Observer," for three months, that unless the defendant come forward on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the court house in Wadesborough, on the 2nd Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, that the property levied upon shall be condemned to plaintiff's recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. Boyd and Brame. } Original attachment, Ingoe D. Cash summoned as garnishee.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of the State: *It is therefore ordered by the court,* That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville "Carolina Observer," for three months, that unless the defendants come forward on or before the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the court house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, that the property levied on shall be condemned to plaintiffs' recovery.

W. DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Hugh Campbell vs. John Nusom & Samuel Floyd. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants John Nusom and Samuel Floyd are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendants appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk*

Blanks for sale.

A Tobacco Factory for sale.

THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of

WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.

May 18, 1825—15-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Robert Halliday vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

20-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Judah & Callender vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

The President & Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina. vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Smith vs. John R. Adam. } Original attachment, 'Levied on a lot of land in the town of Fayetteville, on Burgess and Hay streets, as the property of the defendant.'

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John R. Adam, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Ex'rs Duncan McLeran vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State. Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiffs' demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

William McIntyre vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

Martin McPherson vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

A TALE OF WARNING.

FROM THE FAMILY VISITER.

In a neighborhood not more than one hundred miles from the metropolis of a great State, there lived four gentlemen, whose histories, though short, are full of interest and instruction. They had been educated according to the fashion of the day, and had obtained a smattering of various arts and sciences, while they had become thoroughly versed in all the sports which served to kill the time that hung so heavily on the hands of their parents and friends. At College, they heard, or slept away, a lecture occasionally, attended parties frequently, and circulated their money generously. They left College with the reputation of noble-hearted, clever fellows, without much sound information, without the power of long and deep research, without any fixed principles of action, and free from any habit which the world calls vicious. Amid the joyful anticipations of friends, and with high hopes, they entered upon the duties of domestic life.

The *first* married the lady of his choice; and for a time all seemed to go on well in his family. But after a few years it was observed that he neglected his business and family for the society of the drunkard and gamester, and it was whispered that he treated his wife with great cruelty when in a state of intoxication. It was evident from the sadness which had settled on her countenance, that something preyed upon her spirits and was slowly bearing her to the grave. The remonstrances of friends, and the disgrace and ruin in which he was involving himself and family, and which he seemed to feel most keenly, were insufficient to produce a reformation. The habit, the foundation of which was laid in childhood, in giving him his julep every morning as an antidote to bilious complaints, having grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength, had at length obtained a power over him, which nothing but the Spirit of God could overcome; and that Spirit, as we might expect, did not interpose in his behalf. Of course he was borne on from one degree of excess to another, in full view of its awful consequences, and in violation of the dictates of his conscience, until, his wife having been compelled to take refuge in her father's house from his brutal conduct, his career terminated in death at the early age of twenty-eight. He died calling for the intoxicating draught, and cursing his overseer. I leave him with his God.

The *second* inherited a fortune, and married at the age of seventeen. His wife was young, beautiful, and lovely. He respected and loved her, and wished to promote her happiness; but he was fond of gay society, and of its amusements. A wedding, or a party, had attractions too powerful for him to resist; and having entered on the scenes usually witnessed on such occasions, he seldom returned to the bosom of his family until sickness brought him to his senses, and conscience began her awful work. And then the consciousness of guilt rendered the thought of meeting his wife painful in the extreme. His practice was to persuade, if possible, a few of his associates to accompany him home, that the attention of his wife might be diverted from his conduct to their entertainment. This course put a period to his life at the age of twenty-two. As the fool dieth, so he died—after being five days and nights in a continued state of intoxication.

The *third* descended from one of the most ancient and honorable families in the state. From college he went into the navy, and having served his country in the hour of danger and received a sword as a token of her approbation, returned at the age of twenty-four to his paternal mansion, took possession of his fortune, and married a young lady of the most tender sensibility and the most fascinating manners. She gave him her hand with a knowledge that he had an inordinate fondness for the poisonous bowl; but she trusted to her own power to dash it from his lips. Vain hope! Although she was the object of his adoration, she could not prevent this fatal habit from receiving fresh acquisitions of strength from year to year. She had married him for the honor which wealth and family were supposed to confer; and after a few years of extreme mortification and anguish, she saw him go down to the grave, the disgrace of his family, and an object of aversion and disgust to all the wise and good.

With the *fourth* I was intimately acquainted. In him were many of the elements of a great and noble character. But unfortunately he had no settled belief in divine revelation, and no confidence in the moral character and providence of God. At the period of their marriage, his wife was gay and thoughtless; but afterwards experienced the power of divine grace, and became a devoted Christian. Her mind was of no common cast; and her education was superior to what is common in our country. It was with bitterness of soul that she saw her husband contracting a habit of intemperance. She warned him of his danger—she intreated him, by his love for their tender offspring, one of which already showed an inclination to follow his example, and by every consideration that could touch a parent's heart, not to bring disgrace and ruin upon himself and family. He admitted the force of her reasoning, and the foundation of her fears, and promised compliance with her request. But he vainly thought to give up a long cherished habit by degrees. This was a fatal error. Having tasted, he was no longer his own master; and after three years of alternate intoxication and resolutions of amendment during which he suffered intensely from sickness and remorse, he went down to the grave with the sin of suicide upon his head.

THE DROUGHT.

The following extract, from Cobbett, is recommended by a correspondent in the New York Mercantile Advertiser—we give it to our readers, many of whom are immediately concerned in the cultivation of grain, and *all* in its ultimate production:

"To return from this digression, I am afraid of *no bad seasons.* The *drought*, which is the great enemy to be dreaded in this country, I am quite prepared for. Give me ground that I can plough ten or twelve inches deep, and give me Indian corn space to plough in, and no sun can burn me up. I have mentioned Mr. Curwin's experiment before; or rather Tull's, for he it is, who made all the discoveries of this kind. Let any man, just to try, leave half of a rood of ground *undug* from the month of May to that of October; and another half rood let him dig and break fine every ten or fifteen days. Then, whenever there has been fifteen or twenty days of scorching Sun, let him go and dig a hole in each. If he does not find the hard ground *dry as dust*, and the other *moist*, then let him say that I know nothing about these matters. So erroneous is the common notion, that ploughing in dry weather lets in the drought!—Of course, proceeding upon this fact, which I state as the result of numerous experiments, I should, if visited with *long drought*, give one or two additional ploughings between the crops when growing. That is all; and with this, in Long Island, I defy all droughts. But why need I insist upon this effect of ploughing in dry weather? Why need I insist on it in an Indian corn country? Who has not seen fields of Indian corn looking to-day yellow and sickly, and, in four days after (the weather being dry all the while) looking green and flourishing, and this wonderful effect produced merely by the plough? Why, then, should not the same effect always proceed from the same cause? The deeper you plough the greater the effect, however; for there is a greater body of earth to exhale from, and to receive back the tribute of the atmosphere. Mr. Curwin tells us of a piece of Cattle Cabbage. In a very dry time in July, they looked so yellow and blue, that he almost despaired of them. He sent in his ploughs; and a gentleman, who had seen them when the ploughs went in on the Monday, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw them on the next Saturday, though it had continued dry all the week."

If the above remarks are to be relied upon, and we believe they are well founded, Cobbett *may* have done more good with a single hint on agriculture, than with all his scribbling upon politics, grammar and religion; we commend the piece to the especial notice of our country readers.

U. S. Gazette.

Why the Negro bears heat better than the White man.

This is a phenomenon which has given rise to a considerable discussion. The fact is undoubted—and what has made it more surprising is the fact, that black surfaces exposed to the sun's rays reflect more heat than white surfaces; as is evinced by Dr. Franklin's famous experiment of different coloured cloths being spread on the snow. The black would sink into the snow, while the white would scarcely dissolve any part of it.

Sir Everard Home has presented a paper to the royal society of London, giving certain experiments upon the matter. Expose the back of the hand to the sun's rays—if the hand be covered with thin white linen, it becomes irritated and inflamed—freckles first appear, and these are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle. Cover the hand, however, with black crape, and though the temperature of the skin exceeds that produced upon the bare skin, yet there is no scorching or blistering of the hand. It thus appears, says Sir Everard, that the deleterious effects of the sun's rays are prevented by an artificial blackening of the surface of the skin. The perspiration becomes more copious, as is especially remarked in the negro—and in short, that the conversion of the radient matter of the sun into sensible heat, which conversion is effected by the black surface, tends to prevent the scorching effects, and to promote the cuticular secretion. It is, in fact, becausea greater perspiration is in some way or other produced by the influence of the black substance in the skin of the negro, and because when this perspiration evaporates, it carries with it, as in all other cases of evaporation, the caloric or heat, that the black man is so much better able to stand heat. This is also the principal cause of the strong effluvium which distinguishes the race.

Richmond Compiler.

Millon's Wife.—When our immortal bard was young, he married a *shrew.* The Duke of Buckingham called her a *rose.* "I am no judge of colours." said Milton, "and it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

New York, August 8.

The ship Braganza has brought London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 22d and the latter to the 23d June. It will be seen by the letter given below, that a reduction of from three to four pence had taken place in the price of cotton. Stocks had considerably improved in London and in Paris, with every prospect of a farther increase.

Property to the amount of 200,000*l.* sterling was destroyed by a fire which broke out in a carver and gilder's shop in the rear of Litchfield-street, London, on the 21st June. It spread to Great Portland-street, and before it could be got under, 20 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

Mr. Huskisson had introduced a bill into parliament for reducing the duty on newspapers, which had been read a second time.

Greece.—The victories of the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors, had been so repeated that the campaign was considered at an end. It appears that the last remnant of the Egyptian fleet was burnt at Navarino on the night of the 18th May.—While the patriot vessels were employed in this business, the troops under the President Conduriottis and Mavromichaelis fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp. Very few Egyptians escaped to Modon.—This victory had freed Navarino from the enemy. Certain accounts had been received at Trieste of the death of Mehamed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt.

Spain.—This devoted country seems to be still the prey of anarchy. Bands of Constitutionalists committed depredations in every direction, and are said to be particularly hostile towards the clergy, on whom they inflict summary vengeance whenever they fall into their hands. It is stated in a letter from Madrid, that the captain of one of these predatory bands, named *Laraga*, formerly an officer of the Constitutional army, and very wealthy, scoured the country near Aranjuez, and defied even the body guard of the King; but the chief cause of terror, was an officer of cavalry, who had sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he had formed. These men were executed; and died calling on their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of the lancers of the Royal guard were sent out against the band, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of reals upon the Merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest misery pervades the country, and the fever is appearing in many places. In Andalusia the people are starving, corn being beyond their means of purchase. Fifty miles from the province it is only at one fourth of its price in Andalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists, little can be obtained."

In addition to these internal commotions and misery, it appears by letters from Malaga, that the Colombian privateers were every day capturing Spanish vessels. The "General Santander," the most formidable, had recently taken six or seven merchantmen.

Liverpool, June 18.

"The demand for Cotton during the week was a good deal suspended, in consequence of the public sales announced for yesterday, and the transactions by private contract only amount to about 2160 bags. The public sales were well attended, and went off as follows:

Offered 1360 bales Orleans, sold 1050 of ord. to pretty good quality at 13½ to 16¾; of 1680 Alabama's off'd—430 sold at 12½ to 15d.—Nearly the whole was taken by the trade, and we reduce our quotations accordingly.

Liverpool, June 22.

"Our Cotton market continues in a very dull state, notwithstanding the great reduction in price, in consequence, in a great measure, of the public sale last week, which went off very badly. The trade seem quite as unwilling to buy now as they did before the sale. If the crop should not exceed 500,000 bales from the U. States, prices may recover; all depends upon that.

A letter from Liverpool of the 23d June, says—"Since writing you yesterday, the demand for Cotton has sprung up, and all the cheap lots which were offering have been taken; uplands are now about ¼d higher than they were yesterday."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, August 10.

The Cadmus, from Havre, has brought Paris papers to the 30th and London of the 29th June, inclusive.

Great Britain.—We have the pleasure to announce, that Mr. King, our minister to the Court of St. James, arrived at Liverpool in the *Pacific*, on the 26th June. He was to remain a few days for the recovery of his health, having suffered considerably from sea sickness. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool intended to give him a public dinner, previous to his departure for London.

Admiral Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th June, in the Brazilian frigate *Peranga*. After the customary salutes were exchanged with the fort Admiral, his Lordship landed amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, and he was afterwards waited on at the Hotel where he lodged, by a number of British naval and military officers. Next morning he set out for London.

The British parliament was expected to adjourn on the 2d July. The following among other bills had received the royal assent: The bill to reduce the duty on Newspapers—The Warehouseing corn bill. The Atlantic Steam Navigation bill—The Canada Corn Trade bill—The Canada Tenures bill; and the bill regulating the hours of labour in Cotton mills.

Recent letters from Ispahan announce, that the King of Persia has abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son, Abbas Mirza. It is said that he proposes to visit the ruins of Shiraz, and intends to employ his leisure moments in rebuilding that city, and restoring it to its former splendour.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 6.

Surrender of the Asia, Spanish ship of the line, and brig Constante, to the Mexican Government.

We have this moment received by the schooner Blucher, Captain Smith, in twenty-five days from Sacrificios, Mexican papers to the 1st of July, containing the official accounts of the surrender of these vessels. The documents alluded to in the despatch of General VICTORIA, detailing the occurrences that preceded the surrender of the vessels at Monterrey, are too long for present publication. It will be recollected that those vessels were not included in the capitulation made at the battle of Ayacucho, but sailed from Callao in Peru, with part of the officers of the defeated army for Manilla, and it now appears they surrendered to the Mexican Governmet.

Fed. Gaz.

Tales of the Crusaders.—We have very hastily perused this latest production of the truly celebrated author of the Waverly novels, and have risen from this delightful occupation of a few hours with undiminished respect for the high genius and diversified knowledge, from which it has sprung. There is an identity of scenery, a consistency of situation, a correspondence of character: and, added to these, a vivacity of colouring, in all the pictures which come from the hand of this master artist; the general effect of which is to bind him who peruses it in a spell which keeps an equal hold upon the imagination and the judgment. In the tales which are just published, we have a new and very powerful illustration of the truth of this assertion. The first of these tales, "the Betrothed," has its scene in and on the borders of Wales, and the time is the 12th century. The incidents which give it a claim to the title of a tale "*of the Crusaders,*" are, the betrothal of a young maiden to the Constatte de Lacy, who, being bound by his vow to serve three years in the Holy wars, is compelled to postpone the nuptial ceremony until his return; and the sorrows and circumstances which result from his absence constitute the beautiful webwork of the history. The scene of the second story, "the Talisman," being laid in Syria, the reader is of course transported to the area itself on which all Christendom wasted its strength in a bootless and brainless strife, endeavouring to ante-date the decrees of Heaven, and aspiring to a martyrdom which savoured more of the spirit of a chivalrous fanaticism, than the bland and generous influences of a faith which teaches mankind to win triumphs by meekness and forbearance, rather than the sword and the spear. Richard, (the Lion Hearted,) Philip, Lorraine of Austria, the Templars, the Hermit Theodoric, and even Soladin himself, are all brought on the stage, to contribute to fill the picture. Every sketch, incident, and individual, seem to be in place; there is throughout a correctness of costume which extends from the Soldan in his tent, even to the arched fountain which is called "the Diamond of the Desert." The ground we tread, the trees around, the skies above us, are entirely oriental; the contrast of garb, habit and phrase, is masterly, displaying that intimate knowledge of the character, feelings and policy of nations, as distinct in purpose from each other, as they were remote in custom and constitution, which fascinates the imagination, while it carries instruction to the mind. Neither is the intimate acquaintance of the author with man himself, in his individual character, less conspicuous than his knowledge of national prejudices and purposes. He has studied human nature in society, as well as in the Gothic cloister; and the productions of his mind, in the midst of the crowd of vapid publications which are the daily progeny of the press, may be compared to the living fountain near the Dead Sea, and, like that, may not inaptly be called "the Diamonds of the Deserts."—*Nat. Journal.*

The Duke of York has been presented with a bill from his tailor to the modest amount of 12,000 pounds sterling [about 50,000 dollars.] It has been the subject of debate in Parliament. Some of those interested in the discussion, thought that the tailor did not *pinch* his Highness in the *size* of his *bill*. A Liverpool paper has the following epigram on the subject:

Twelve thousand pounds to one tailor! Ah, Fred!
For waistcoast, for coats, and for breeches!
Had you laid out one-tenth part of that sum on your head,
Your Highness had made better speeches.

Flies.—If house keepers in the city would fill a tumbler half full of soap suds, and cover the same with a piece of bread, with a small hole cut in the centre, (spread the inside of the bread with a little molasses) they will catch as many flies in twelve hours as the tumbler will hold. The writer of this knows a family in this city who have caught a gallon of flies this season.

Washington, August 7.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and General LAFAYETTE, left the City on Saturday afternoon, on a visit to the late President MONROE, Loudoun county. After spending a few days there, and in the neighborhood, the General will return hither, and soon after, we understand, proceed, by the way of Fredericksburg, to visit, and take leave of, the Ex-Presidents JEFFERSON and MADISON. The General, it is expected, will embark for France about the first proximo.—*Nat. Int.*

The new frigate BRANDYWINE dropped down from the Navy Yard on Friday, and lies at present off Greenleaf's Point. Nautical men say she is a beautiful ship. That she will be as efficient as she is beautiful, we have no doubt.

The honor of commanding this ship and of conveying the Guest of the Nation to his native country, has been conferred, it is said, and we have no doubt of the fact, on Captain Morris, at present one of the Commissioners of the Navy. His place at the Navy Board, it is also said, will be supplied by Captain Spence.

The President of the United States, with General Lafayette, his Son and Secretary, attended by the Marshal of the District, returned to the Seat of Government on Wednesday evening, from their visit to Loudoun county.

They arrived at the residence of the late President Monroe, on Sunday last, and on Tuesday went, by previous appointment, to Leesburg, the chief town of the county. The General and the other distinguished visiters were received, we are informed, in a very handsome manner, by the authorities of the town and the citizens of the county assembled on the occasion. A public Dinner was given, to which nearly two hundred citizens sat down, of which President Adams, and Ex-President Monroe partook, as well as the General and his family. The entertainment, we are told, was every way worthy of the proverbial hospitality of the ancient dominion, and was rendered unusually interesting by the number and character of the guests, and the incidents that occured at it. The present and late Presidents both addressed the company, as well as General Lafayette.

Nat. Int.

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

Newspapers.—The practice pursued by many of our public journals in copying into their columns accounts of trivial and unimportant accidents that have occurred in distant and remote sections of our extensive country, is certainly productive of no good. To read detailed descriptions of acts of incendiaries; distressing conflagrations, with an exact inventory of all the pots and kettles and beds and great coats and small coats and old hats, and the like, lost and saved; shocking effects of lightning; murders, thefts, and robberies, very pathetically told, introducing all the circumstances, and finally the rhetorical flights of the indignant and sympathising Editor; and all the little troubles and calamities to which our frail existence is liable, can never be attended with any beneficial results. Whenever events of this character occur within our own State, and more especially within the territories through which the National Ægis circulates, we shall lose no opportunity in presenting the most circumstantial accounts of them to our intelligent and patriotic readers.

We shall manage this part of our weekly news, however, with discretion. If Liverpool or London should be burnt to ashes, and his Majesty, the King of England should be singed dangerously, we shall most certainly tell of it. If Doctor Mitchell should chance to sink the city of New York by an artificial earthquake, or drown its whole population in an attempt to explain a water spout, or Capt. Symmes should turn the world outside in, we shall straightway furnish our readers the particularities.

In Buenos Ayres horses are so plentiful, that beggars make their rounds, asking alms, on horseback, and do not consider that position as diminishing in any degree their claims to sympathy!

The Rev. Dr. Griffin, in his eloquent speech before the American Education Society, at its last meeting, in New-York, applied to "that sex, who, like ministering angels, love to hover about the chambers of sickness, the following quotation:—

"Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;
She, when apostles shrunk, could dangers brave,
Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave."

Unacceptable Gratitude.—Capt. ———, (we spare his name) was walking last Wednesday with the Marquis of Anglesea, down Piccadilly, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute. "God bless your honour! [said the man, whose accent betrayed him to be Irish,] and long life to you." "How do you know me"? said the Captain. "Is it how do I know your honor (responded Pat;) good right sure I have to know the man who had saved my life in battle." The Captain, highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such hearing, slid half a crown into his hand, and asked him when? "God bless your honor, and long life to you (said the grateful veteran;) sure it was at New Orleans, when, seeing your honour run away, as hard as your legs would carry you, from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way; whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forget it to you."

London paper.

COURT MARTIAL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, when Commodore PORTER announced that the written copy of his defence could not be prepared to lay before the Court, until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The doors of the Court were then ordered to be closed, in order that the Court might read over the proceedings and deliberate on the sentence.

Washington, August 12.

The Court Martial met yesterday morning, and after spending some time in secret session, adjourned to meet this day. in the building formerly occupied by Congress. By this movement, it is probable the Court have brought their proceedings on the case of Commodore Porter to a close. If so, they will proceed to the trial of Lieut. Hunter, (not Capt. Ramage, as stated in some of the papers.)

Norfolk, August 8.

Arrival of the Grampus.—The U. S. Sch'r Grampus, John D. Sloat, Esq'r, commander, anchored in the bite of Craney Island on Saturday afternoon, and came up into the harbor yesterday morning and fired a salute. The Grampus is from a twelve months' cruise in the West Indies, and last from Havana, in 9 days passage; she has not lost a man by sickness or accident since she left this port on the 28th of February, 1824, with the exception of a Midshipman, acting Midshipmen, and Master's Mate, on the Coast of Africa, soon after sailing; nor has she had an officer or man sick during her cruise, and all have returned in good health.—*Beacon.*

The Netherlands corvette Pallas, Capt. A. E. Troup, arrived in the harbor of Boston on the 26th inst. in 36 days from Falmouth, whence she sailed June 18th. Among the passengers was the duke BERNARD OF SAXE WEIMAR, (whose residence is at Ghent) and suite. The Duke intends spending some time in travelling this country.

Texas.—Authentic accounts have been received from Captain Leftwich, one of the agents despatched from Nashville, to procure a grant of lands from the government of Mexico in the province of Texas, that he had fully succeeded in his object. The grant is said to extend to from six to eight millions of acres, designed for the settlement of eight-hundred families, and lying along the borders of Louisiana, being part of the same territory formerly claimed by the United States, and ceded in exchange for Florida. The conditions on which this immense tract of country has been thus disposed of, have not transpired.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Florida, on its cession to the United States, contained scarcely 15,000 inhabitants. It is now said that it contains more than 50,000 and that it will be a candidate at the next session of Congress, for admission into the Union, as an independent State.

The projected Miami Canal, in Ohio, was commenced on the 21st ultimo, by breaking ground, near Middletown. A great concourse of people attended on the occasion, and the event was celebrated by parades, a public dinner, &c. Governor CLINTON and his suite were present, having been escorted thither from Cincinnati, by the Cincinnati hussars and guards. Governor MORROW and other officers of Ohio were also present. After an address, prayer, &c. were finished, the two Governors were conducted by the Canal Commissioners to the spot selected for the purpose, "where (says the account,) each taking a spade, commenced simultaneously this great work of improvement." On the next morning five teams and a large number of hands were actively employed in carrying on the work.

Merchandise is carried from the city of New-York to the town of Meadville, Crawford county, in this state, a distance of more than 500 miles, for *one dollar and fifty seven cents five mills* per hundred weight—and a reduction is anticipated when the different transportation companies shall be organized. But this merchandise is brought by CANALS. The lowest price of transportation ever known between Meadville and Philadelphia, is stated to be three dollars and fifty cents by wagons—let these things be *remembered*—they should have, and they will have, an influence in deciding the great question of internal improvement.

U. S. Gazette.

Charleston, August 6.

We are requested by Colonel Cleary, *Sheriff of Charleston District*, to state for the information of such of his fellow citizens as have left, or are about to leave the State for the North, that by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 20th of December, 1823, they are prohibited bringing back to the State, either by land or water, any slaves or free persons of color they may take with them, under a severe penalty; and that should he wilfully neglect or refuse to perform the duties required of him by the said act, he subjects himself to a penalty of five hundred dollars. Colonel Cleary is induced to give this information, in consequence of his having been officially notified that a number of slaves and free persons of color have lately left the State.—*Courier.*

A public sale of 500 packages of American Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, is advertised to take place at Providence, on the 25th instant. The Providence Journal mentions that it is the intention of the manufacturers to get up regular annual sales of this description, and establish a home market for their fabrics.

American Wine.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says, that many kinds of grape, natural to America, are equal to the grapes from which wine is made in Europe. And that the cultivation of the vine and the making of wine would be extremely profitable in any part of the country. The cultivation of the vine, the writer, will in the space of three years convert an acre of poor soil into a vineyard worth $1000, at least. In the District of Columbia, Mr. Jefferson is said to have pursued, with laudable perseverance, for several years, the cultivation of the American grape, and the production of American wines. He found that foreign grapes were liable to disease and accidents in this country, while native grapes, which, however, he calls by foreign names, were hardy, productive, and equally good, he has set the example of what can be done, and ought to be followed from Canada to Florida.—

EVILS OF TIGHT LACING.

From the Medical Intelligencer.

If intemperance, that vice which destroys the morals and brings misery into many families, be almost peculiar to men, many women are chargeable with a fault which, from its consequences to themselves and their children, is hardly less to be deplored. There was a time—it was in the days of our respected grandmothers—when the frame of the fair was unconfined, save by the bone and bodice, their minds were free from the mania for suffocating themselves with staytape and buckram, and their health and beauty richly compensated the wealthy and the wise for their loss of independence. But alas! those days we fear have departed, and but few beauties are now found to adorn creation and love, but such as resemble the well baked monks of St. Bernard. The seat of the heart, from other causes than short breathing without any, consumptions without colds; and children without attention, and fewer out number, are the daily results of the prevailing habit of following the contracted patterns, and bowing at the shrine of fashion. The coat of the waist with a leathern strap, and the lumber-maid wears a busk to be like her latter apes the manners of her daughters, whose mother gives their brocade stomachers to keep them straight, and madam wears all sorts of machinery, for the sake of fashion.

The degree of ill health, the destruction, and untimely death are solely originating in tight lacing is inculcable; and still the custom with the most unaccountable but when revolving fashion and sense of the most interesting society, begin to consult propriety, ease, young women may hopes they cannot now indulge to a good old age, bringing up healthy children, and being "*angels' visits*" from their parents.

General Jackson.—"During the after one of the battles, an Indian found sucking the breast of his mother! The scene was truly affecting dictated the course that he would charged by the tongue of calumny sessing a soul of iron, and a disposition, should pursue. At first favored to procure a squaw to the wretched infant, but all to no plied refused, with this excuse, his relations were killed, it would to knock him in the head! Finding cation being in vain, he took the phan under his immediate protection after the campaign brought him troduced him to his family, and ucating him."

General Census of the World.—census of the world is said to stand

Jews	-
Pagans	-
Mahomedans	-
Christians	-

The dwelling houses in City 1824, were valued at 20,263,3 Number of acres of land, 2,506,2 of land, 51,227,398 dollars.

It was asserted in some of the pers that more than 100,000 employed during two months the Coronation of Charles X. carriages and decorations for both foreign and domestic, to on the occasion. Many of have obtained fortunes by the pensation bestowed on them vices. To four coachmen King's carriages when the Duke thumberland went to invest the order of the Garter, the 10,000 francs between them, times more liberal than is such occasions. The King distributed crosses of the *Legion of Honor*, more than 700 of them were commissioned officers and private

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Vegetable Chimney Ornament.—an elegant chimney ornament med by cutting the head or bud carrot, containing the bud, and in a shallow vessel with and delicate leaves unfold themselves ing a radiated tuft of a very appearance, and heightened with the season of the year.

A merchant in London, who vertised for a clerk who could ment, has been answered by one lain *seven years in jail!*

ERVER.

ETTEVILLE:

ORNING, AUGUST 18, 1825.

TION RETURNS.

auchlin Bethune, S. without opr Elliott and Samuel P. Ashe, C. Elliott 733, Ashe 576, David Ochilumber of votes for Commons, 908. tteville—John Matthews, without

rd, S.; John Murchison and ——

Gilchrist, S. without opposition; and Warren Alford, C. State of 38, Alford 611, Isaac Sullivan 273. T. Leak, S. without opposition; nd Archibald McNair, by a small opposing candidates.

ussey, S.; S. Miller and B. Best, C. elvin, S.; Isaac Wright and John I. ate of the poll: Senate, Melvin 247, Commons, Wright 472, McMillan e 349.

—Thomas Devane, S.; Wm. Watts H. Lamb, C. State of the poll: 38, Fillyaw 139. Commons, Jones Kerr 226, Beasly 64, Bunting 49.

ington—Robert H. Cowan, without

ohn C. Baker, S.; —— Gause and ommons. State of the poll: Senate, e 110. Commons, Gause 277, Moore . Messrs. Moore and Waddle havmber of votes, the Sheriff gave his ver of the former.

h Pickett, S.; John Smith and Cle-

Marsh, S. without opposition; J. I. Underwood, C. State of the poll: derwood 661, A. K. Ramsay 600, Burnitt 287, Joshua Hinton 118.

el Alston, S.; Nathaniel G. Rand and r, C.; The votes for Senator were, hrough Jones 284, Henry Seawell 24. For Commoners, Rand 1258, James F. Taylor 687.

o state that Judge Seawell was not a hat though Mr. Taylor consented to he attended no gathering of the peouse any exertions to promote his e-

uben Sanders, S.; Hillary Wilder Adams, C.

ro Howell, S.; John Wasden and d, C.

amuel Salyear, S.; W. D. Barnard C.

Yancy, S.; C. D. Donoho and J. E.

harles A. Hill, S.; James Houze and ns, C.

s Boddie, Senate; Nicholas J. Drake ox, Commons.

n Nicholls, S.; James G. Mhoon and , C.

am Matthews, S.; Robt. B. Daniel and ull, C.

n—No election. Three appointments inspectors of the polls; in each case pointed refusing to serve, in consebly, of an apprehension of danger from ut of a political and personal animosity year disturbed the peace of this little day of election an affray occurred, in man named Hamlin Turner was shot dy, and died the next day, and anotwelve buck-shot in his leg.

. O. K. Williams, S.; Wm. A. Blount lison, C.

. T. Hawkins, S.; Gideon Alston, jr. Walker, C.

m H. Bryan, S.; Samuel Whitehurst . Richardson, C.

ewbern—John Stanly.

GRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

District—Archibald McNeill, in the Culpeper. State of the poll:

	McNeill.	Culpeper.
	820	194
	520	666
	136	1195
	400	433
	575	290
(majority)	750	
	3001	2758

r McNeill 243.

n District—Gabriel Holmes, in place of s, by a probable majority of from 6 to llowing are the returns received:

	Holmes.	Hooks.
	456	33
ver	553	270
	255	784
	540	140

Sampson, and Onslow, in this District, d from.

istrict—Willie P. Mangum, re-elected, y of 56 votes over Josiah Crudup.

urg District—Henry Conner re-elected olition.

istrict—Weldon N. Edwards, re-elected.

istrict—Romulus M. Saunders, re-elect-

n county Mr. Long received 1245 votes, s received 347. The other three coundd from.

t and Edgecomb counties Mr. Hall had and Mr. Hines 929. Three other counnd from.

and Bertie counties the votes were, for aw 678, Willis Alston 817, James Grant

county Mr. Spaight had 674, Mr. Bryan

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our enterprising merchants, Dunpson, Esq. has now on the stocks, yard below Clarendon Bridge, a t, intended to navigate the Cape r, between this place and Wilso soon as the term of the exclusive ranted to the Steam Boat Compaire expired, (1st of January, 1826.) h of deck is 108 feet, breadth 16½ e will be fitted up for the conveyssengers as well as freight.

st that the increasing trade of Fayay render this addition to the boats n the river acceptable to the merommunity, and profitable to the pro-

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rn of Nicholas Nall, Esq. of Moore was struck by lightning during the torm on Thursday evening last, set nd entirely consumed, together with e of his crop of wheat, which had n deposited in it. Several of Mr. egroes were in the barn at the moo all escaped unhurt.

has favored its readers with a history of the circumstances out of which has grown the unhappy dispute between Georgia and the United States, which still engages, and will probably long continue to engage, a large share of the public attention.

With some of the facts stated by the Enquirer, our readers generally may be unacquainted; we shall compress them into as little space as possible. In the year 1802, Georgia being anxious to get rid of her Indian population, which was likely to prove a source of annoyance to her while it remained, and to acquire the valuable lands of the several tribes within her limits, entered into a compact with the United States, by which the latter undertook to extinguish the Indian titles within the present limits of Georgia, "as early as the same could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms." In consideration of this promise (and some others which have been performed) the State of Georgia ceded to the United States all of the present State of Alabama, [and we believe of Mississippi likewise.] The United States has derived immense sums from the sale of this territory, and, says the Enquirer, neglected to comply with the repeated and urgent remonstrances of Georgia on the delay to extinguish the Indian title. At length, more than twenty years after the compact, Commissioners were appointed, who succeeded in negotiating a treaty, which has since been duly ratified by the Senate, by which, for a valuable consideration, the Indians alienated their lands, and they became the property of Georgia. The earnest desire of Georgia to obtain possession of the lands at the earliest day possible, induced her to solicit from the Indians who made the treaty permission to survey the lands immediately, preparatory to their occupation when, by the terms of the treaty, they should be evacuated by the Indians. Then arose the disturbances among the Indians, and the subsequent correspondence between Georgia and the officers and agents of the United States, in which, the Enquirer thinks, Georgia, an independent state, has been insulted and contemned.

A question has arisen on the decision of which the whole subject depends, viz: was the treaty made by the Creek nation, or by a small minority of that nation? If it prove to be a bona fide treaty, then the Government of the United States can have no plea, and we cannot believe it has a wish, to prevent its due execution. But if the treaty prove to have been made by the U. S. Commissioners with unauthorised individuals, who in signing it violated a law of the nation, and acted contrary to the expressed will of superior Chiefs; on what principle, with what shew of reason or right, can it be carried into execution, even though it has been ratified by the Senate? We believe that all this, and more than this, will be proved. McIntosh, the highest Chief who signed the treaty, was not the first Chief of the nation; he was but the *fifth* in rank, there being, too, several others of nearly equal grade. Surely the unauthorised act of this man and others inferior to him cannot be considered binding on the Creek nation! A powerful nation would resist the execution of such a treaty by a resort to arms. But the poor Creeks can hope for no relief from that resource; a few days would suffice for their extermination, and they have sense enough to know it. They have nobly resolved to perish on their lands, the lands of their forefathers; but to offer no resistance. How base, how dishonorable, how degrading to our national character it would be, to enforce an unfair and of right void instrument, because we have the *power* to do it, and because it would be advantageous to us in a pecuniary point of view.

The Enquirer complains of the language used by Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup, in which a threat is supposed to be conveyed of opposing the contemplated survey of the ceded territory by force of arms. It will be recollected that the U. S. are bound by the treaty to protect the Indians in the peaceable enjoyment of the lands until September, 1826. Now when the Governor of Georgia declared his determination to disturb that peaceable possession, by making the survey immediately, what was the proper course of the U. S. authorities? Why, surely, to say to Gov. T. that the pledged faith of the U. S. must not be broken; that the survey must not be made. And if Gov. T. was not pleased to understand this when said in courteous language, it was properly said in the plain language of which he is himself so fond.

We have not time or space to pursue the subject. It is an unhappy—and we think unnecessary—controversy, which has arisen. We look to two sources for a settlement of it—The Gubernatorial election will soon take place, when, unless we err greatly, the good people of Georgia will place some other man act reasonably. The next Congress will no doubt settle the question fairly and impartially.

The Georgia papers by the last mail have, as usual, a large portion of their columns filled with documents. From a hasty glance at them we discover that Gov. Troup has actually forbidden all intercourse between the Government of Georgia and Gen. Gaines! in consequence of a letter published by the latter in the Journal.

Gov. Barbour says, in a letter to Gov. Troup, that he is directed by the President to state distinctly to his Excellency that for the present "he will not permit" an entry or survey of the Indian lands to be made.

Our contradiction of the story of the finding of 17 dead bodies has produced the following letter in the last Washington, N. C. Recorder:

SIR—The information I received in relation to the 17 dead bodies found on the beach, was told to me by a Capt. Rollins, whose family lives on the Banks, near Cape Hatteras, and the said Rollins positively stated in my Store, that his father was one that picked up one of the dead bodies—I state this to you in consequence of seeing in the Fayetteville Observer, an editorial article calling upon you to find out the author of what he states to be a fabrication.

J. WHEELER, Jr.

Washington, 4th August, 1825.

Arrival of the British Minister.—The captain of a vessel arrived at Baltimore on Thursday, reports that he came into the Bay on the 9th instant, in company with the British frigate Phæton, captain Stewart, having on board Mr VAUGHAN, the new Minister from Great Britain to the United States.—It is expected he will land at Annapolis, and proceed thence to the Seat of Government.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qu'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market -	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern -	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac, -	gallon.	1 25	1 60
Apple, in dem'd -	do	42	45
Peach, -	do.	50	55
Bacon, - - -	lb.	6½	7
Beeswax - -	do.	30	32½
Butter, - -	do	12½	15
Bagging -	yard,	30	35
Coffee, Prime Green, -	lb.	20	23
2d & 3d qual. -	do	18	19
Candles, Mould, -	do	14	15
Spermaceti, -	do		34
Cotton, nominal -	do	15	15½
Corn, scarce -	bushel	70	80
Copperas - -	lb.	4½	5
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough, -	bushel	80	85
Flour Sup. scarce -	barrel	5	5½
Fine, do. -	do	4½	5
Fish, Herrings -	do	4 00	4½
Mullet -	do	6 00	
Feathers - -	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland, - -	gallon	90	1 25
Country, - -	do	42	45
Ginger - -	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12 -	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles -	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb.		
West India, -	do		
Iron, - - -	100 lb.	5½	6½
Indigo, Bengal -	lb.	3 50	
Flotant -	do	3 50	
Lime, - - -	cask,	2 25	2 50
Lard - -	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	28	30
Bridle -	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar -	lb.	8	9
Logwood - -	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, - -	gallon,	42½	
Nutmegs - -	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted -	do	7	8
Wrought -	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue -	piece,	1 40	
Yellow -	do	60	65
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats, - -	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers -	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed -	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork - -	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London, -	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia, -	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, - -	lb.	21	22
Pimento, - -	do	30	
Plaster Paris, -	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts, -	Keg,	7 50	8
Others, -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown -	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica, -	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island. -	do	70	80
New-England, -	do	42½	45
Rice, - - -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins - -	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags - -	lb.	2	6
Shot, - - -	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime, -	100 lb.	11	12
Common, -	do	9	10
Loaf, - -	lb.	20	
Salt, Liverpool, -	bush.	80	90
Turks Island, } -	do	65	75
St. Ubes, &c. } -	do		
Salts, Epsom -	lb.	25	30
Glauber -	do	6½	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-Petre - -	do	12	15
Tallow, - -	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson, - -	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf, -	100 lb.	4	5
Manufactured, -	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x - -	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs, - -	lb.	65	
Wheat, - -	bush.	1	1 5
Whiskey, - -	gallon,	32½	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira, -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe, -	do	1 25	1 50
Port, -	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga -	do	80	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on New York at 60 days, 1 a 1½ per cent. pr.

Short sight, 2½ a 3 per cent. pr.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

statement recently made by us upon the authority of a Boston paper, that Judge STORY had agreed to become a contributor to the newspaper, called the Boston Journal, about to be established in Boston, is unfounded in fact. Judge S. has entered into no such arrangement, nor has he ever been consulted on the subject. Since he has taken his seat on the Bench, he has abstained from writing in the newspapers.

Nat. Int.

DIED,

In the vicinity of this town, on Saturday night last, Hugh, eldest son of Hugh Campbell, Esq. aged about 13, a youth of great promise.

At the residence of Gen. R. R. Johnson, in Warren county, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Winifred M., wife of the General, and eldest daughter of Joseph Gales, Esq. of Raleigh, in the 38th year of her age. If to fulfil all the duties of life with exemplary propriety, uniformly to display the kindest feelings in her domestic relations and to exhibit the most conciliating disposition towards all with whom she had intercourse, entitle her memory to a tender and lasting impression on the minds of her bereaved family and friends, then will she long be held in tender remembrance.

It is with pain that we announce the demise of Mr. Joseph Bell, of whom we have had frequent occasion to speak in this paper, within a few months back, aged about 50 years, and we believe a native of Wythe County, Virginia, where we understand he has left a wife and family to deplore his loss.

Cheraw Intelligencer.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Schr. R. H. Douglas, Griffin, Charleston.
Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Charleston.
Schr. Young Man's Companion, Dyer, Port au Prince.
Schr. Mary Adams, Pugh, Plymouth.

CLEARED,

Brig Marcia, Maybury, for Barbadoes.
Brig North Carolina, Hallett, for New York.
Schr. R. H. Douglass, Griffin, Baltimore.
Schr. Laura Jane, Boose, Baltimore.
Brig Superior, Scott, Philadelphia.
Schr. Little John, Perkins, Indian Town.
Schr. Enterprize, Hancock, New York.

BALTIMORE, August 10.—Arrived, Sch. Samuel, Sutton, from Wilmington.

Fayetteville Independent Company!

YOU are ordered to parade at the Company Arsenal, on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst. at 5 o'clock A. M. in full uniform, and furnished with seven rounds blank cartridges, for the celebration of your 32d anniversary.

By order,

WM. LOCKE, *O. S.*

Fayetteville, August 17, 1825.

By the improved mode of Drawing,

Secured by Letters Patent,

And to be drawn under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Lotteries.

THE drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, in October or November next, and will be completed in one day.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

The odd and even system, by which this lottery is to be drawn, was at first popular, and is growing still more so every day.

Highest Prize $30,000.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$30,000	is	30,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
10	-	500	-	5,000
30	-	100	-	3,000
60	-	50	-	3,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
200	-	10	-	2,000
400	-	5	-	2,000
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,813 Prizes				$152,000

40,000 tickets.—Not one blank to a prize.

Every prize payable in cash, 60 days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of $4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4 will be awarded to the odd and even numbers of the lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the $30,000 prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the $30,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a prize of $4.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole lottery in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also; consequently, many tickets will obtain two prizes each.

Whole Tickets $4 | Quarters $1 00
Halves 2 00 | Eighths 50

Tickets and shares to be had ODD and EVEN at

Allens'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
166 Market street,

Where in former State Lotteries have been sold prizes of $100,000, $25,000, $20,000, 8 of $10,000, 3 of $5,000, 11 of 1000, &c. and where was sold all drawn in one day, prizes amounting to $250,000. Being the greatest amount ever obtained at any office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States enclosing cash or prize tickets, [post paid] will be punctually attended to. Address

S. & M. ALLEN & CO. Baltimore.

Baltimore, August 5.—28-4t.

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100 Dollars Reward.

THE Mails of the United States of the 18th and 25th July, from Charleston to Fayetteville, and of the 23rd from Fayetteville to Charleston have been robbed. The above reward will be paid to any person who will communicate such information as shall lead to a discovery and conviction of the perpetrator. Two individuals are in confinement under circumstances calculated to excite a strong suspicion of their guilt. A considerable sum of money has been found in the possession of one of them. Any person who may have sent money or other valuable papers by either of the above mentioned Mails, will please forward a description of the same to this Office, as early as may be convenient. JOHN MAC RAE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1825—27-tf

WITH the letters S. M. A. marked on it, was either stolen at the Camp Meeting, or has fallen into the hands of some person, who may wish to find the owner. Any person who may have it, and will leave it, or such information as may lead to the recovery of it, at the Post Office in Fayetteville, shall be generously rewarded.

August 15, 1825—28-4t

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Chatham, August Term, 1825, as exccutors of the last will and testament of Mrs. Deborah Dubrutz, deceased, do hereby notify all those indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward, and make immediate payment of the same—and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated, according to the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1789, or said act will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN CRUSOE, } *Ex'rs.*
CHAS. B. JONES, }

Fayetteville, August 15, 1825

Further Notice.

ON Thursday, the 20th day of October next, will be sold at the late residence of Mrs. Deborah Dubrutz, dec. Mount Alexander, Chatham county, a quantity of Corn and Fodder; about fifty head of Cattle, eleven Horses, eighty head of Hogs, two Wagons, three Carts, all the Farming Utensils, and sundry articles of Household Furniture, &c.—Terms of sale—six months credit, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

JOHN CRUSOE, } *Ex'rs:*
CHAS. B. JONES, }

August 15, 1825—28-tt

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

HAVE just received from New York, an elegant assortment of *STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.* Comprising most articles usually enquired for, in the Dry Goods Line; which will be sold for Cash, and at as low prices as any Store in Fayetteville.

J. & S. B. keep constantly on hand, an excellent assortment of well selected Wines, Loaf Sugar, &c.

August 16—28-2t

Notice.

HENRY McLEAN is my special agent and attorney in fact, he being duly authorised by me to transact all business for me, and in my name.

ANSON BAILEY.

Fayetteville, August 17, 1825—28-tf

Fifteen Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber some time since, an apprentice boy named *WILEY AMMONS*, now about eighteen years of age. Any person delivering said runaway to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

ENOCH JARROTT.

Cumberland County, August 17, 1825—28-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1825.

Susan King, vs. James R. King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant James R. King, is not an inhabitant of this state, so that the ordinary process of law can be served on him;—*Therefore, it is ordered by the Court,* That publication be made for three months in the Carolina Observer, and Fayetteville Sentinel, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the court house in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, to plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Test, JOHN W. WRIGHT.

August 13, 1825—28-3m

Fayetteville Academy.

A PRINCIPAL TEACHER is wanted in this institution, well qualified to instruct youths of both sexes in all the branches of an English and Classical Education, and to prepare young men for entrance into the Junior Class of any College in the Union. His moral character, and qualifications for teaching the Greek and Latin Classics, must be undoubted.

It is the design of the Trustees to contract with a Gentleman who will take upon himself the sole management and responsibility of the School, comprehending both departments, Male and Female, supply the same with Teachers of his own choice, and furnish every other necessary; in consideration of which he will be entitled to regulate the price of tuition, and to receive all the emoluments derived from it.

This plan is recommended by the experience, that salary employments do not stimulate to that industry and zeal, which are necessary to the successful progress and reputation of a large School, and has its foundation in that principle of self love, which prompts the exertions most where interest lies, by identifying the interest of the Teacher with the character of the School, thus affording to the public the surest guaranty of having their children faithfully taught.

The Academy lot and buildings are situated in a very pleasant part of the town, on one of the principal streets, and in the neighbourhood of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. The lot is large, and well shaded in the front yard, which communicates with the street over a stile: The main building and wing are three stories high, with a double Portico in front, and is surmounted with a beautiful Belfry—the length and breadth of the main building is about 65 by 45 feet, divided into large apartments, separated by large halls or passages through the centre.

They are sufficiently capacious to accommodate a School of 200 scholars and a family, and the lot is supplied from a Hydrant in the front yard with good and wholesome water.

Few prospects can be more inviting than the present, to a married gentleman with a family, qualified to assist in the School, or capable of taking boarders, (and such a person the Trustees would greatly prefer,) for it combines the advantages of twofold profits, to be derived from teaching and boarding children from abroad. And when it is known that this Academy is situated in a town with a population of 3600 souls, and that there is no Academy within 60 miles of it, in which the higher branches of learning are taught, the striking advantages of this offer cannot fail to make a strong appeal to the interest and enterprise of the first talents in the country devoted from necessity to the vocations of literature.

The Trustees will lease the buildings, lot, &c. from the first day of January next; (when the present lease expires) for one year; after which they will extend the term to any number of years the contracting parties can agree upon.

Letters, post paid, may be addressed to the subscribers at this place.

LOUIS D. HENRY, } *Committee.*
JNO. W. WRIGHT, }

Fayetteville, August 10, 1825—27-3m

N. B.—The Editors of the Raleigh Register will give this six weeks insertions, and forward their account to the Town Treasurer.

POETRY.

LINES
ON THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE,

From Medwin's Journal of the conversations of Lord Byron.

Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corse to the ramparts was hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,—
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin confined his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we heaped his narrow bed,
And smooth'd down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow!

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him;
But nothing he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock told the hour for retiring;
And we heard by the distant and random gun,
That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.

This World not all a Fleeting Show.

"This world's" not "all a fleeting show,"
For man's illusion given;
He that hath sooth'd a widow's wo,
Or wip'd an orphan's tear doth know
There's something here of heaven.

And he that walks life's stormy way,
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit, from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of heaven.

He that the christian's race hath run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures out life's little span,
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted heaven.

Hay Mount School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Friday the first of July, the present week.—Having engaged Mrs. UNTHANK as an Assistant in the government and instruction of the School, the subscriber flatters himself, that, by their attention and assiduity to the improvement of those committed to their charge, to be enabled to deserve the continuance of public patronage. Terms as heretofore.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, June 29th, 1825.—21-tf

The Wagon Yard,

Hay Street, about half way between the Town House and Hay Mount,

IS WELL worth the attention of Wagoners—affording them shelter for their Horses, comfortable Houses for themselves, abundance of pure water, and every thing to make their situation comfortable, at the moderate price of 25 cents for a day and night.—A grocery store is attached to the Yard, where they may purchase by the small quantity, at reduced prices, any article in the grocery line.

August 10, 1825—27-6t.

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from harboring or hireing a certain negro fellow by the name of QUAM after the 30th instant, at the peril of the law.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Richmond county, N. C. July 19th, 1825—25-4t

Horne's Introduction.

GENTLEMEN desirous of possessing this valuable work at the subscription price, $12, are advised that a call at this office within a few days will ensure it to them; but, as it will no doubt be published very soon, they will be unable to obtain it for less than $15, if they neglect to subscribe.

July 5, 1825.

Cotton Saw Gins

JUST received, and for Sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

July 12—23-tf

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Notice.

MR. F. T. STANLEY is appointed my Attorney, and fully empowered to transact business for me, and in my name.

E. E. LEWIS.

June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1825.

John Kelly vs. John Nusom. } Levied on a house and lot on Person street, joining Norman McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, John Nusom, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of next term, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand, and that there be judgment of condemnation on the lands levied on.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, C.C.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

*August 4—74**

Port Wine,

10 Doz. Superior Quality, (warranted genuine,)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

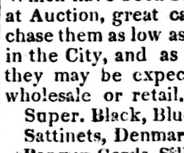
A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

June, 1824.—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

40 Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
5 barrels Mackerel,
10 do. Superior Ale,
2 do. Lime Juice,
10 do. Superior Cider, for bottling,
India Matting,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

June 15—19-tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS

And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambries and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks, Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers, plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

100 [illegible] bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,

And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—84f

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,

For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825—8-tf

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. ALSO,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and LIQUORS warranted pure and unadulterated.

Rowland's Mill and Cross cut SAWS, Dupont's POWDER, and a few bbls. of ALE of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

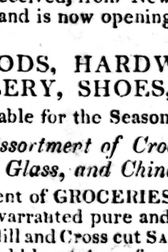
All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf

BOOK STORE.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened an excellent assortment of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

lately purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell low for cash.

He has located himself, for the present, in a part of Mr. William Locke's Store, on Person street, about 200 yards east of the Town House, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Among his stock are the following, in addition to which he expects soon to receive a larger supply, and will procure regularly and quickly from New York all new publications.

Armstrong on Typhus Fever
Thomas's Practice. Bell's Anatomy, 3 vols.
Do Domestic Medicine
Ewell's Medical Companion
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Walker's Dictionary. Webster's Spelling books
Columbian Orator. Goldsmith's England
Cumming's Geography & Atlas. Morse's do do
Pike's Arithmetic. Daboll's do
Gibson's Surveying. Bonnycastle's Algebra
Murray's English Reader. Do Exercise
Do Grammar. Do Key. Do Sequel
Goldsmith's Rome. Do Greece
Conversations on Chemistry. Do on Philosophy
Popular Lessons. Cowper's Task.
Brief Remarker. Nursery Morals
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Græcæ Majora. Shrevellii Lexicon
Valpa's Greek Grammar. Greek Testament
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments
Græcæ Minora. Clark's Corderia
Adams's Latin Grammar, simplified
Clark's Cæsar. Viri Romæ
Historiæ Sacræ. Wilson's Sallust
Smart's Horace, 2 vol. Davidson's Virgil
Cicero Delphini. Horace do. Virgil do
Confession of Faith. Blair's Sermons
Life of Rev. Doct. Scott. Cases of Conscience
Kean's Vindication of Methodism. Irving's Orations
Buck's Theological Dictionary
Horne on the Psalms, calf gilt
Scott's Theological Works, 6 vols.
Pilgrim's Progress. Life of Mrs. Graham
Bunyan's Holy War. Family Bibles
Pocket and School Bibles. Octavo do
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Hume, Bissett, and Smollett's England
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth
Shakespeare, 6 vols. morocco gilt
Riley's Narrative. Zimmerman on Solitude
Vicar of Wakefield. Butler's Hudibras
Milton's Paradise Lost. Goldsmith's Works
Locke and Bacon's Essays
Wreath, a collection of Poems. Youth's Library
Burns' Works, complete. Cook's Voyages
Devil upon two Sticks. Economy of Human Life
Perigrine Pickle. Thaddeus of Warsaw
The Lady of the Mahor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation, by Mrs. Sherwood
Female Quixotism, or the Extravagant Adventures of Darcasina Sheldon, 2 vols.
English Life, in 4 Pictures, 2 vols.
Rothelan, a Romance, 2 vols.
Sayings and Doings, second series
Refugee, 2 vols. A few days in Athens
Owen's new view of Society.

Together with a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Cap, Folio post, Drawing, Letter, Wrapping, and blue Medium PAPER
Lead Pencils, Rogers's Pen-Knives, Pencil Cases, Inkstands, Wafers and boxes.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1825.—21-tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
5	500	2,500
10	100	1,000
20	50	1,000
100	10	1,000
1,500	5	7,500
1,639 Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361 Blanks,		
4,000 Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIMEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8

Valuable Lands & [illegible]

THE Subscriber offers for [illegible] & GRIST MILLS, situated [illegible] Orange county, N. C. the [illegible] stones; together with 250 Acres [illegible] ing the Mills.

No elaborate description of [illegible] deemed necessary; but to [illegible] sessing such it offers advantages [illegible] ficiently apparent on examination.

During my absence the [illegible] by Mr. THOMAS HOLT or Mr. [illegible] ARCHIE[illegible]

Orange county, June 28, 182[illegible]

Labourers W[illegible]

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER FAYETTEVILLE AND W[illegible]

IT is my intention to recommence the improvement of the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington season will admit.

Any number of laborers who [illegible] find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to [illegible] opportunity of engaging them [illegible] wages are liberal and promptly [illegible] are wholesome and abundant [illegible] will be paid to their cleanliness [illegible]

HAMIL[illegible]

March 9—tf.

Notice is hereby [illegible]

THAT on the first day of [illegible] cipal of th six per cent [illegible] States, created under th[illegible] Congress entitled "An Act [illegible] sum not exceeding Eleven Mi[illegible] proved on the 14th March, 18[illegible] interest then due thereon, will be [illegible] etors of said Stock or to their [illegible] rised, at the Treasury of the U[illegible] ington, and at the several L[illegible] Books of which any portion of [illegible]

A surrender of the Certificate [illegible] the time of payment, and the [illegible] will cease and determine from [illegible] day of September.

SAMUEL L. S[illegible]
Acting Secretary

May 11, 1825.—14-t[illegible]

TREASURY D[illegible]
March [illegible]

WHEREAS, on the 3d [illegible] a law was passed by [illegible] the United States, of which [illegible] 5th sections are in the words [illegible]

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted* [illegible] scription to the amount of two [illegible] lars, of the six per cent. stock of [illegible] hundred and thirteen, be, and [illegible] proposed; for which purpose books [illegible] at the Treasury of the United [illegible] several loan offices, on the first [illegible] to continue open until the first [illegible] thereafter, for such parts of the [illegible] description of stock as shall, on [illegible] tion, stand on the books of the T[illegible] those of the several loan offices, [illegible] subscription shall be effected by [illegible] United States, in the manner provided [illegible] transfers, of the credit or credits [illegible] said books, and by a surrender [illegible] of the stock so subscribed: Provided [illegible] scription by such transfer of stock [illegible] ered as part of the said twelve [illegible] authorized to be borrowed by [illegible] this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted* [illegible] whole or any part of any sum [illegible] subscribed, credits shall be entered [illegible] tive subscribers, who shall be entitled [illegible] cate or certificates purporting that [illegible] owe to the holder or holders thereof [illegible] their assigns, a sum to be expressed [illegible] to the amount of the principal sum [illegible] bed, bearing an interest not exceeding [illegible] half per centum per annum, payable [illegible] the thirty first day of December [illegible] eight hundred and twenty five; [illegible] same manner as is provided by law [illegible] of the stock subscribed, and subject [illegible] at the pleasure of the United States [illegible] half at any time after the thirty first [illegible] ber, one thousand eight hundred and [illegible] and the remainder at any time after [illegible] day of December, one thousand eight [illegible] twenty nine: Provided, That no [illegible] shall be made except for the whole [illegible] new certificate; nor until after the [illegible] public notice of such intended redemption [illegible] it shall be the duty of the Secretary [illegible] to cause to be retransferred to the [illegible] scribers the several sums by them [illegible] yond the amount of the certificates [illegible] half per cent. stock issued to them [illegible]

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted* [illegible] funds which have heretofore been [illegible] pledged by law for the payment of [illegible] for the redemption and reimbursement [illegible] which may be redeemed or reimbursed [illegible] of the provisions of this act, shall [illegible] in like manner for the payment of the [illegible] cruing on the stock created by [illegible] scription, and for the redemption [illegible] of the principal of the same. And [illegible] duty of the commissioners of the [illegible] cause to be applied and paid, out [illegible] yearly and every year, such sum [illegible] be annually required to discharge the [illegible] ing on the stock which may be created [illegible] this act. The said Commissioners are [illegible] authorized to apply, from time to time [illegible] and sums out of the said fund, as they [illegible] proper, towards redeeming, by purchase [illegible] imbursement, in conformity with the [illegible] this act, the principal of the said stock [illegible] part of the annual sum of ten millions [illegible] ed by law in the said commissioners [illegible] cessary and required for the above purposes [illegible] be and continue appropriated to the [illegible] whole of the stock which may be created [illegible] provisions of this act, shall have been [illegible] reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. S[illegible]
Acting Secretary of the [illegible]

Dec 16—8-t30S

Blanks, of all k[illegible]

May be procured at the
And at the Post Of[illegible]